

Amendments to the Claims

1. (currently amended) A method of detecting a low power condition in a satellite navigation system, comprising:
 - receiving at least one global positioning satellite radio signal;
 - determining a signal-to-noise ratio of the satellite radio signal; [[and]]
 - calculating from the signal-to-noise ratio a low-power condition error contribution; and
 - calculating a total error based at least in part on the low-power condition error contribution.
2. (original) The method of claim 1, wherein determining the signal-to-noise ratio includes:
 - measuring a wide band power of the satellite radio signal over a first time period;
 - measuring a narrow band power of the satellite radio signal over a second time period;
 - calculating an estimated signal-to-noise ratio based on the narrow band power and the wide band power.
3. (original) The method of claim 2, wherein measuring a wide band power includes averaging the wide band power over the first time period to obtain the value P_w , and wherein measuring a narrow band power includes averaging the narrow band power over the second time period to obtain the value P_n .
4. (original) The method of claim 3, wherein the first time period has a length T , the second time period has a length that is M times as long as T , and the signal-to-noise ratio S/N_0 is

calculated according to the following equation.

$$S/No = 10 \log_{10} \left[\frac{1}{T} \frac{P_n - P_w}{MP_w - P_n} \right]$$

5. (original) The method of claim 2, wherein calculating an estimated signal-to-noise ratio includes calculating a lower confidence limit.

6. (original) The method of claim 5, wherein determining a signal-to-noise ratio comprises determining a lower confidence limit of the signal-to-noise ratio.

7. (original) The method of claim 6, wherein determining a lower confidence limit includes calculating an estimated signal-to-noise ratio and subtracting a confidence offset from the estimated signal-to-noise ratio.

8. (original) The method of claim 7, wherein the confidence offset dS/No_{low} is determined by the following equation:

$$P_{lim} = \int_{-dS/No_{low}}^{\infty} pdf(x) dx.$$

9. (canceled)

10. (currently amended) The method of claim 1 ~~claim 9~~, further comprising determining whether the total error exceeds an alert limit, and issuing an alert if the error exceeds the alert limit.

11. (currently amended) A method of detecting a low power condition in a local area augmentation system, comprising:

- receiving a global positioning satellite radio signal;
- determining a navigational measurement based at least in part on the received radio signal;
- determining a signal-to-noise ratio of the received radio signal; [[and]]
- determining an error in the navigational measurement based at least in part on the signal-to-noise ratio; and
- determining whether the error exceeds an alert limit, and issuing an alert if the error exceeds the alert limit.

12. (original) The method of claim 11, wherein determining the signal-to-noise ratio includes:

- measuring a wide band power of the satellite radio signal over a first time period;
- measuring a narrow band power of the satellite radio signal over a second time period;
- determining a signal-to-noise ratio based on the narrow band power and the wide band power.

13. (original) The method of claim 12, wherein measuring a wide band power includes averaging the wide band power over the first time period to obtain the value P_w , and wherein measuring a narrow band power includes averaging the narrow band power over the second time period to obtain the value P_n .

14. (original) The method of claim 13, wherein the first time period has a length T , the second time period has a length that is M times as long as T , and the signal-to-noise ratio S/N_0 is

calculated according to the following equation.

$$S/No = 10 \log_{10} \left[\frac{1}{T} \frac{P_n - P_w}{MP_w - P_n} \right]$$

15. (original) The method of claim 11, wherein determining a signal-to-noise ratio includes calculating a lower confidence limit.

16. (original) The method of claim 15, wherein determining a signal-to-noise ratio comprises determining a lower confidence limit of the signal-to-noise ratio.

17. (original) The method of claim 16, wherein determining a lower confidence limit includes calculating an estimated signal-to-noise ratio and subtracting a confidence offset from the estimated signal-to-noise ratio.

18. (original) The method of claim 17, wherein the confidence offset dS/No_{low} is determined by the following equation:

$$P_{lim} = \int_{-dS/No_{low}}^{\infty} pdf(x) dx.$$

19. (canceled)

20. (original) In a local area augmentation system, a system for detecting a low-power condition comprising:

a wide band power estimator operative to measure an average wide band power;

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a signal-to-noise ratio module operative to calculate a signal-to-noise ratio from the estimated wide band power and the estimated narrow band power; and
a low-power error module operative to calculate, from the signal-to-noise ratio, an error contribution attributable to a low-power condition.

21. (original) The system of claim 20, wherein:
the signal-to-noise ratio module further comprises confidence limit logic operative to determine a lower confidence limit; and
wherein the signal-to-noise ratio calculated by the signal-to-noise ratio logic is the lower confidence limit.

22. (currently amended) The system of claim 21, further comprising:
a total error module operative to calculate a total error based at least in part on the low-power condition error contribution; and
alert logic operative to determine whether the total error exceeds an alert limit and to issue an alert if the error exceeds the alert limit.